

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Published daily, Sundays Excepted.
BY W. J. MONTAGUE & CO.
GEORGE W. WESTON, EDITOR.

The publication office of the National Republican is at the northeast corner of D and seventh streets, second floor, over W. D. Shepherd's store. Entrance on seventh street.

Thursday, May 5, 1862.

CLUBS FOR THE DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TO SOLDIERS.
A PAPER THAT EVERY SOLDIER SHOULD HAVE.

We have been induced to offer our daily paper to soldiers, who shall form clubs, at the following low rates:

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| 1 copy, 4 months | \$1.50 |
| 5 copies, 4 months | 5.00 |
| 10 copies, 4 months | 10.00 |

All over ten copies, at the rate of one dollar per copy for four months.

The names must always be accompanied with the money.

Write the names distinctly, and give the company and the number of the regiment.

The papers will be mailed to one name, or the names will be written separately, if desired.

S. M. FERRIS & Co., No. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State street, Boston, are our agents for the National Republican, in those cities, and are authorized to take advertisements and subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

THE SITUATION.

The victory at Williamsburg, on Monday, was principally by the good fortune and good conduct of Gen. Hancock's command; prove to have been more important than at first reported, both in the amount of loss inflicted upon the enemy and in the effect produced upon his movements. He seems to have completely evacuated his entrenchments at Williamsburg, leaving one thousand, wounded behind, and to be in rapid retreat up the peninsula. This is a much more satisfactory state of things than was anticipated by Gen. McClellan, at the date of his dispatch of Monday evening. On to Richmond! This is now the cry of the brave army which has at last had the opportunity to add the glory of valor in the field to that of steady endurance in camps and trenches. On to Richmond!

From the field of operations in Tennessee, we have a repetition of the two stories which have been told simultaneously for ten days, that Corinth is being evacuated, and that the enemy's force there is being augmented daily. Both stories rest, doubtless, upon the authority of "reliable" deserters and prisoners. We shall know, by-and-by, which is correct.

There is nothing at this present writing from Fort Pillow.

We at length get something definite as to the fight at Forts below New Orleans, but only enough to sharpen the appetite for more. The rebel fleet of gunboats, including the *Hollin's ram*, the *Manassas*, appears to have been completely smashed up.

It is reported, as will be seen, via Mobile (May 1) that the forts below New Orleans have surrendered. This is probably true.

The Southern papers publish the losses in detail at the battle of Shiloh, in forty-one regiments, as follows:

| | |
|---------|-------|
| Killed | 937 |
| Wounded | 4,471 |
| Missing | 361 |

If the enemy had 75,000 men in that battle, they had at least one hundred and fifty regiments. Their regiments do not average five hundred men.

The proportion of wounded which is given is much larger than the country had been led to suppose.

THE OPERA POSITIVELY TO SHORT—GOTTSCHE. It was to the regret of a large number of music lovers that Gott's opera company could not perform last evening, as announced, in consequence of a railroad accident near Williamsport, which delayed their arrival so as to make a postponement unavoidable.

Mr. Gottschalk, who had come to join the company here from New York, played, nevertheless, his part of the programme to diminish the disappointment occasioned by the non-appearance of the company.

This evening the programme announced last night will be positively performed, and tickets purchased for last evening are good to-night, and for the other opera nights accordingly. The representations will take place Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, and the programme as announced in the amusement column.

Tickets can be exchanged and secured at Mr. Metzger's music store, on the avenue.

PERSONAL.—Col. Louis Palma di Cesnola, and Mad. L. Palma di Cesnola, of New York; Capt. L. Warrington, U. S. A.; Surgeon R. H. Gilbert, Mountain Department, U. S. A., are at Williamsburg.

Lieut. Colonel Marston, Major Garland, and Capt. Schermerhorn, U. S. M. C., are at the National.

Major Zella and Major English, U. S. M. C., and Major Ira L. Hewitt, U. S. A., are at Kirkwood.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS SENT TO NEW YORK.—On Tuesday afternoon, the steamer Daniel Webster arrived at New York with 187 sick and dying soldiers, who were taken from about 3,000 whom Gen. McClellan was forced to leave behind on the occasion of his recent advance—1,000 of which large aggregate are supposed to belong to New York regiments. They are afflicted with typhoid fever, rheumatism, and other maladies contracted on the campaign of the Peninsula. They were all properly cared for, and those who were able to return to their homes, will be sent on immediately.

(Continued.)

THE PRIVATE CALENDAR OF THE HOUSE.—The House devoted two hours last Friday to the private calendar, being all the time so far appropriated in that way during the session.

The private calendar is very small, no private bills having been reported by the committee, except where they believed that there was some special urgency in the cases, and where the proofs appeared very plain.

The House can, if it will, finish up the whole calendar, either passing or rejecting the bills, at one sitting of the ordinary length.

Many of these bills, doubtless, embrace cases of long deferred justice.

WAR AND THINGS AT THE CAPITAL.

RECENT INVESTIGATION.

The newspapers are all agog with the visit of the French Minister to Richmond. The original story of French interference is again started. One of the prominent New York journals asserts that Louis Napoleon has threatened to break the blockade; another, that he threatens to put down the rebellion. We happen to know that the French Government has recently exhibited much uneasiness on the subject of cotton. The Emperor is determined to have cotton, and at one time gave encouragement to some of the agents of the Confederacy, that, in a contingency, he would open the cotton ports. The great revenues which have lately flowed into the so-called Southern Confederacy have put another face upon the matter, and Count Morny is now a firm believer in the speedy downfall of the rebellion. After the French have been quite as lenient to this Government as England, it is not more so. This assertion is not a speculation, but is founded upon important facts which cannot be controverted.

LOUIS NAPOLEON IN MEXICO. This Government does not look with equal anxiety upon the threatened war upon Mexico by France, and should the war soon end, it is not improbable that an explanation will be demanded of Louis Napoleon in reference to his purposes in Mexico. We have reason to believe that the State Department has not overlooked the matter, and it is perhaps at this very time the subject of a diplomatic correspondence between the two Governments. It has been suggested that Louis Napoleon favors the escape of the rebel army into Mexico, but this is now impossible, since the fall of New Orleans.

COL. JENNISON. "This 'abolition monster,' 'border ruffian,' 'Kansas highwayman,' and everything else that is had, (according to the democratic newspapers,) is in Washington, and was upon the floor of the Senate for a long time yesterday. He certainly does not have the look of a monster, but is a quiet-looking gentleman whom we should never suspect of committing any excesses or outrages in time of peace or war, and we presume that the democratic newspapers of Missouri and the West have attributed acts to him for which he is not responsible.

THE DISPATCHES. The dispatches from Gen. McClellan were read in the Senate and House yesterday, and there was evidently much pleasure to hear that the somewhat discouraging dispatch of the night before was so soon followed by the second evacuation and flight of the rebel army. It is certainly very singular that an army outnumbering ours should constantly retreat before it. It proves that our soldiers, as well as our officers and generals, know how to fight. If the rebel army really numbers one hundred thousand men it is not a very courageous army and fights very badly. It is well, however, not to know till we are out of the woods. The news from New Orleans was read in the Senate to the delight of all present. It is easy now to perceive why the Richmond papers have given so meagre accounts of the affair. To have said anything more would have been only to make the matter worse for themselves.

THE CONTRABAND. Large numbers of the contrabands in this city are finding good places in the District. Any person needing help is permitted to make a bargain with such "contrabands" as he may select, and the Government agent looks to see simply to see that the fugitive is not cheated. The schools established among the contrabands are in a prosperous condition, and there is a fair prospect that, in a short time, the Government will be relieved wholly of the care of these poor people. If it were not for the fact that large numbers of them continue to flock in from the rebellious portions of Virginia, there would not be very many remaining at Duff Green's row now.

AN EARLY MOVEMENT. Members of Congress begin already to talk of adjournment. Some of them, perhaps a majority, think that Congress will be off some time in June. We doubt this. There is a great deal of business before it, and much of it in the committee rooms, and unless many important measures are passed, an early adjournment is out of the question. The tax and tariff bills will occupy weeks of discussion. The Senate will have to act upon the Pacific railroad bill—both Houses must settle the vexed questions of confiscation and emancipation. This is but the beginning of an enumeration of bills and measures to be acted on. New questions may arise, probably still arise, which Congress will need to decide. The absence of Congress might, under certain circumstances, be a great public calamity. A month hence it will be much easier to decide the question, but it does not look now as if Congress would adjourn in June.

SPECTATOR.

BARKEN'S BARK AND DOG SHOW.—A Great National Dog Show is advertised to commence at Barren's Museum, in New York, on the 12th of this month. Barren tells us that over \$2,000 will be paid in premiums for the best species of the canine race from the Great Siberian bloodstock to the most diminutive terrier. One thousand dollars is to be given for the largest and handsomest dog, under one year of age.

Barren also announces that a Great National Baby Show will take place at his Museum in June next, when appropriate premiums will be paid for the finest babies, come they in what ever shape they may—twins, triplets, quaternions, etc.

NOMINATION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The Union convention for Virginia (Kanawha) met at Charleston on the 30th ult., and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, Frank H. Pierpont; for Lieutenant Governor, Daniel Polley; for Attorney General, James S. Wheat.

GOLD FOR TREASURY NOTES.—One million of dollars in gold were given to Treasury last by banks and business men of Philadelphia for Treasury notes, the latter being preferable as paying interest.

THE FIFTH MARYLAND REGIMENT.—General Mansfield has sent the following letter to Gen. Wool.

NEWPORT NEWS, May 4, 1862. Major General Wool: The correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, stationed at Fort Monroe, has circulated an unfounded and unjust report against the Fifth Maryland Regiment, stationed at this point, to the effect that twenty-five men of that regiment had deserted to the enemy. There is not a word of truth in the statement. The regiment is as loyal as any we have, and the report should be contradicted in the papers at once. J. K. T. MARYKILL, Brigadier General.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest from New Orleans.

Loss of the Hollin's Turtle Manassas and Thirteen Rebel Steamers.

Four Hundred Prisoners Taken!

The Stars and Stripes Floating from the Custom-House!

Silencing the Rebel Ports!

THEIR PROBABLE SURRENDER.

New York, May 7.—The steamer Columbia, from Havana, with dates to the 3d instant, has arrived here. She reports that the gunboat Daniel Smith arrived at Havana on the 30th ult. from Fort Jackson, which place she left on the 26th. The attack on the rebel force commenced on the 18th.

On the 23d, Gen. Farragut, in the Hartford, with thirteen other steamers, passed the fort, and Gen. Butler landed four thousand men above. The rebels lost eleven gunboats and the Hollin's turtle Manassas.

Our forces took four hundred prisoners. We lost one hundred and fifty men, and our gun boat Verano was sunk.

On the 24th, a flag of truce was sent to Gen. Porter, asking what were to be the conditions of surrender. To which Gen. Porter replied: "No conditions." Our flag now waves over the custom-house. An American war steamer reports capturing three rebel steamers and sent them to Key West, and chased another into Bahia Honda.

Twenty mortar and three gunboats, were engaged against the forts, silencing them after six days' incessant fighting. The chains across the river were removed by our gunboats.

The rebels sent five rifle boats down the river, which however did but very little damage. One of them set fire to the Hartford, but it was speedily extinguished.

The Verano, and the iron-clad rebel steamer Webber, had a splendid engagement, the Webber running into the Verano, sinking her; but before going under, the Verano's crew poured a volley of eight guns, so destructive and crushing, that both the Verano and the Webber went down together.

The arrangements for the surrender were to be made on the 27th instant.

The day after the Daniel Smith left, the ram Manassas was sunk by the steamship Mississippi.

Our force sent small boats to the fire-rafts, and towed them out of the way before they could do any harm.

The rebel loss in these engagements is yet unknown.

From Fortress Monroe.

Arrival of a Norwegian War Vessel!

REBELS STILL REMONSTRATING!

Gen. McClellan Pursuing Them!

FORTRESS MONROE, May 7.—The Norwegian corvette Nerion arrived here this morning, and her commander visited Gen. Wool. Salutes were exchanged. The Nerion was not today, but did nothing. A rumor was brought by mail from Yorktown that the enemy had crossed the Chickahominy, and destroyed the bridges in their rear. General McClellan is still pursuing them.

Latest from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN.

An English Vessel with Contraband Cargo.

LORD PALMERSTON'S SPEECH.

The London Times on President Lincoln.

New York, May 7th.—The steamship Australian has arrived, with English advice to the 26th of April.

The steamer Tubal Cain left Liverpool for Nassau, with a heavy cargo of arms and ammunition, doubtless destined for the South.

The Parliamentary session concluded.

The London Star gives a report that the Austrian Government has demanded explanations relative to Lord Palmerston's late speech on the subject of Italy, so far as regards Venetia.

The Times has a sarcastic editorial on President Lincoln's proclamation for a day of thanks giving, and thinks it quite premature, as affairs at the time were most critical and battles impending. It asks the meaning of that part of the proclamation which refers to deliverance from foreign invasion and intervention. The Times scarcely thinks it can be for tardy justice done in the Mason and Childs affair.

Commander Overton Carr has been ordered to the command of the receiving ship Allegany, to relieve Lieutenant Charles Thomas.

FOR YORKTOWN.—The President, last Monday evening, left the city, with a number of public men, for Fortress Monroe and Yorktown.

A WORD TO MAINTENANCE.—A correspondent makes the following well-timed suggestions:

While there are many of the late slaveholders who acknowledge the justice of the emancipation act, and comply with its conditions in a magnanimous way, there are some who resort to the meanest kind of expedients in order to retard its free operation.

One of which expedients is, to charge the late slaves with theft, and procure a warrant for their arrest. Any magistrate before whom such a case might appear, can very easily distinguish the difference between what is the acknowledged property of the emancipated, and that of the late master. There are many who have, by industry and presents from friends, secured a small pittance, which it would be more than injustice to deprive them of, and many whose well-tried characters will exempt them from any injury resulting from a spiteful charge of dishonesty.

TELEGRAPH.

THE VICTORY AT WILLIAMSBURG!

4,000 Rebel Prisoners Taken!

Heavy Loss in Hooker's Division.

Cavalry in Hot Pursuit.

The Rebels Suffer A Heavy Loss!

General Ricketts Killed!

Defeat of the Rebel Guerrilla.

Arrival of Incidents.

Particulars of the Fight at the Forts Below New Orleans!

Our Vessels Pass the Forts in a Terrible Fire and Destroy Eleven of the Enemy's Gunboats!

THE RAM MANASSAS SUNK!

The Chain Across the River Destroyed by Two of our Gunboats!

REBELS STILL REMONSTRATING!

Gen. McClellan Pursuing Them!

Arrival of Incidents.

Particulars of the Fight at the Forts Below New Orleans!

Our Vessels Pass the Forts in a Terrible Fire and Destroy Eleven of the Enemy's Gunboats!

THE RAM MANASSAS SUNK!

The Chain Across the River Destroyed by Two of our Gunboats!

REBELS STILL REMONSTRATING!

Gen. McClellan Pursuing Them!

Arrival of Incidents.

Particulars of the Fight at the Forts Below New Orleans!

Our Vessels Pass the Forts in a Terrible Fire and Destroy Eleven of the Enemy's Gunboats!

THE RAM MANASSAS SUNK!

The Chain Across the River Destroyed by Two of our Gunboats!

REBELS STILL REMONSTRATING!

Gen. McClellan Pursuing Them!

Arrival of Incidents.

Particulars of the Fight at the Forts Below New Orleans!

Our Vessels Pass the Forts in a Terrible Fire and Destroy Eleven of the Enemy's Gunboats!

THE RAM MANASSAS SUNK!

The Chain Across the River Destroyed by Two of our Gunboats!

REBELS STILL REMONSTRATING!

Gen. McClellan Pursuing Them!

Arrival of Incidents.

Particulars of the Fight at the Forts Below New Orleans!

Our Vessels Pass the Forts in a Terrible Fire and Destroy Eleven of the Enemy's Gunboats!

THE RAM MANASSAS SUNK!

The Chain Across the River Destroyed by Two of our Gunboats!

REBELS STILL REMONSTRATING!

Gen. McClellan Pursuing Them!

Arrival of Incidents.

Particulars of the Fight at the Forts Below New Orleans!

Our Vessels Pass the Forts in a Terrible Fire and Destroy Eleven of the Enemy's Gunboats!

THE RAM MANASSAS SUNK!

The Chain Across the River Destroyed by Two of our Gunboats!

REBELS STILL REMONSTRATING!

Gen. McClellan Pursuing Them!

Arrival of Incidents.

Particulars of the Fight at the Forts Below New Orleans!

Our Vessels Pass the Forts in a Terrible Fire and Destroy Eleven of the Enemy's Gunboats!

THE RAM MANASSAS SUNK!

The Chain Across the River Destroyed by Two of our Gunboats!

REBELS STILL REMONSTRATING!

Gen. McClellan Pursuing Them!

Arrival of Incidents.

Particulars of the Fight at the Forts Below New Orleans!

Our Vessels Pass the Forts in a Terrible Fire and Destroy Eleven of the Enemy's Gunboats!

THE RAM MANASSAS SUNK!

The Chain Across the River Destroyed by Two of our Gunboats!

REBELS STILL REMONSTRATING!

Gen. McClellan Pursuing Them!

Arrival of Incidents.

Particulars of the Fight at the Forts Below New Orleans!

Our Vessels Pass the Forts in a Terrible Fire and Destroy Eleven of the Enemy's Gunboats!

THE RAM MANASSAS SUNK!

The Chain Across the River Destroyed by Two of our Gunboats!

REBELS STILL REMONSTRATING!

Gen. McClellan Pursuing Them!

Arrival of Incidents.

Particulars of the Fight at the Forts Below New Orleans!

Our Vessels Pass the Forts in a Terrible Fire and Destroy Eleven of the Enemy's Gunboats!

THE RAM MANASSAS SUNK!

The Chain Across the River Destroyed by Two of our Gunboats!

REBELS STILL REMONSTRATING!

Gen. McClellan Pursuing Them!

Arrival of Incidents.

Particulars of the Fight at the Forts Below New Orleans!

Our Vessels Pass the Forts in a Terrible Fire and Destroy Eleven of the Enemy's Gunboats!

THE RAM MANASSAS SUNK!

The Chain Across the River Destroyed by Two of our Gunboats!

REBELS STILL REMONSTRATING!

Gen. McClellan Pursuing Them!

Arrival of Incidents.

TELEGRAPH.

THE VICTORY AT WILLIAMSBURG!

4,000 Rebel Prisoners Taken!

Heavy Loss in Hooker's Division.

Cavalry in Hot Pursuit.

The Rebels Suffer A Heavy Loss!

General Ricketts Killed!

Defeat of the Rebel Guerrilla.

Arrival of Incidents.

Particulars of the Fight at the Forts Below New Orleans!

Our Vessels Pass the Forts in a Terrible Fire and Destroy Eleven of the Enemy's Gunboats!

THE RAM MANASSAS SUNK!

The Chain Across the River Destroyed by Two of our Gunboats!

REBELS STILL REMONSTRATING!

Gen. McClellan Pursuing Them!

Arrival of Incidents.

Particulars of the Fight at the Forts Below New Orleans!

Our Vessels Pass the Forts in a Terrible Fire and Destroy Eleven of the Enemy's Gunboats!

THE RAM MANASSAS SUNK!

The Chain Across the River Destroyed by Two of our Gunboats!

REBELS STILL REMONSTRATING!

Gen. McClellan Pursuing Them!

Arrival of Incidents.

Particulars of the Fight at the Forts Below New Orleans!

Our Vessels Pass the Forts in a Terrible Fire and Destroy Eleven of the Enemy's Gunboats!

THE RAM MANASSAS SUNK!

The Chain Across the River Destroyed by Two of our Gunboats!

REBELS STILL REMONSTRATING!

Gen. McClellan Pursuing Them!

Arrival of Incidents.

Particulars of the Fight at the Forts Below New Orleans!

Our Vessels Pass the Forts in a Terrible Fire and Destroy Eleven of the Enemy's Gunboats!

THE RAM MANASSAS SUNK!

The Chain Across the River Destroyed by Two of our Gunboats!

REBELS STILL REMONSTRATING!

Gen. McClellan Pursuing Them!

Arrival of Incidents.

Particulars of the Fight at the Forts Below New Orleans!

Our Vessels Pass the Forts in a Terrible Fire and Destroy Eleven of the Enemy's Gunboats!

THE RAM MANASSAS SUNK!